## LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Rumors that England Will Depose the Sultan.

JINGOES IN TURKEY.

Chile and Peru on the Eve of a Great Battle.

SPAIN'S FLOODS ABATE.

How H. M. S. Pinafore Was Almost Wrecked in Port.

BURIED GOLD MOHURS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Nov. 3, 1879. Additional reinforcements will be despatched

to Cuba immediately.

The session of the Bulgarian Assembly was opened by Prince Alexander yesterday. In Navarre the waters of the Ebro have fallen five metres. Railway traffic has been re-

La France reports that the government have decided to summon the Chambers to meet on the 24th or 25th of November

A despatch to the Temps from Vienna says the Prince Imperial Frederick William, of Germany, will visit the Pope during his stay in

The Spanish Liberal states that the Council of Ministers at Madrid, the King presiding, has decided to abolish the state of siege in the Basque provinces.

The epidemic of typhoid fever and measles at Cape Clear continues to extend. One hundred cases were reported on Saturday. Many of the inhabitants have left the place.

The semi-official Agence Russe announces that

a definition has now been given assigning to the Austro-German agreement its true proportions, and basing it upon pacific ground which is open to all.

The Standard's Cairo despatch says:-"News has been received from Gordon Pacha that matters in Abyssinia are satisfactory, but rains have delayed his journey to the King's resi-

A despatch to the Daily News from St. Petersburg says a journal of Baku reports that General Lomakin, after the retreat of the Russians to Beurma, left the detachment and is now on his way to Tiflis.

A despatch from Constantinople to the Times reports that Mahmoud Nedim Pacha will doubtless soon become Grand Vizier, But the state of affairs on all sides indicates that if something is not done quickly there will be a catastrophe.

A sailor who landed at Audierne reports that on Thursday the schooner Marie Therese, of Vannes, from Santander for New York, struck on a rock near Heveret and sank. The master, his wife and child and five men were drowned. BURIED TREASURE AT CABUL.

A despatch to the Standard from Cabul says the Ameer has informed General Roberts that there are about nine lacs of rupees (\$450,000) buried in the city. Troops have been sent to discover and seize the treasure. The Ameer's chamberlain has been arrested. Shutargardan Pass has been abandoned. A despatch to the News from Cabul reports that eight lacs of treasare have been unearthed, chiefly gold coins. It has all been confiscated for the present. Eleven prisoners have been executed for participation in the massacre of the British Embassy and sixty persons have been examined since the begun. A despatch to the Times from Simla says the opinion gains strength that the Afghan monarchy will not be reconstructed, but that the country will be broken up into several provinces. The innocence of the Ame still far from clear. Circumstances have come to light showing that he has not been altogether faithful to the treaty of Gundamuk. A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Cabul says the guard of the Ameer has been doubled, it having been discovered that he intended to BURMAH MEANS MISCHIEF.

The Standard's despatch from Thyetmyo reports that the impression prevails among the Burmese that the British are seeking an excuse to incite them to commence hostilities. They affirm that they are most anxious to avoid s collision with the British. A despatch from Rangoon to the Daily News says a rupture is considered certain. King Theebau is irritated at the detention of his Embassy. BRIGANDS EXTERMINATED.

The Standard's Constantinople despatch announces that the band of Greek brigands who have been robbing and murdering in all the villages surrounding Tricala have been completely annihilated by a company of soldiers. Twenty-five brigands were killed and several wounded. SOUTH AMERICAN NOTES.

Despatches from Buenos Ayres, via Lisbon, announce that the hostile armies on the southern borders of Peru are advancing to meet each other, and a great battle is believed to be imminent. Heavy rains have fallen in the Argentine States, dispelling fears of drought. The wheat crop in the Santa Fé district is in very fine condition. Great bush fires are raging in the province of Minasgeraes, Sixty-seven persons have perished.

TWO PRENCH STATESMEN. Count Leopold Lemar, a well known politician of the late Empire, and M. Marie Edmond Valentin, Senator for the Rhone and member of the Republican Left, are dead, [The most notable event in M. Valentin's career was his election as republican candidate for the Seine-et-Oise in 1875. His opponent was the acknowledged leader of Imperialists, the Duc de Padone, a man of great wealth, high social position and personal popularity, who obtained than his party polled by reason of his established influence, and, therefore, developed the whole strength of the imperialists.]

## · MENACING TURKEY.

ENGLAND DEMANDS THE EXECUTION OF RE-FORMS-RUSSIA UPHOLDS THE SULTAN-CHANCES OF A COLLISION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. 1 LONDON, Nov. 2, 1879. A Vienna despatch is published in the Paris

journals stating that a telegram from Constantinople represents that the relations between England and Turkey are greatly strained. England has sent to the Porte an ultimatum demanding the execution of the reforms in Asiatic If this demand is not complied with it is believed that the Sultan will be deposed and replaced by his brother, who will be under the tutelary supervision of England, France and Austria. Russia upholds the Sultan. A later Austria. Russia upholds the Sultan. A later was accidentally burned last evening with almost despatch says that the foregoing is probably a all the furniture. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,000

grossly exaggerated form of a telegram which came from Constantinople to-day and which says:-"Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambasador, will shortly present to the Porte a note insisting on the execution of the promised reforms in Asiatic Turkey." The telegram in question further says:-"Sir Austen Layard, having been requested by the Porte to explain the object of the despatch of Admiral Hornby' squadron to Turkish waters, semi officially re-plied that the squadron would remain for the present at Voulab, but eventually might proceed to some other Turkish port, as England would not tolerate the oppression of the Christians in Asiatic Turkey.'

"PINAFORE" ON A REEF.

ARREST OF D'OYLEY CARTE, MESSRS. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S MANAGER, IN LIVERPOOL. IBY CABLE TO THE HEBATA I

LIVERPOOL. Nov. 2, 1879. There was a great theatrical sensation here on Saturday morning. Mr. D'Oyley Carte, the manager, had taken passages for himself and company to New York, intending to produce the vorks of Messrs. Gilbert & Sullivan, who had preceded him on Saturday, the 25th ult. He had collected a company in London which left that city on Friday night. They arrived at Liverpool at six o'clock yesterday morning. As Mr. D'Oyley Carte alighted from the train, resplendent in a sealskin cont, he was served with a judge's order and carried to the Sheriff's office in the care of five officers. The arrest had been made at the instigation of the "Opera Comedy Company," of London, which claimed £150 as balance of a debt of £5,000 which Mr. Carte is understood to have owed them. The fact of the arrest spread rapidly through the depot, where the choras of girls huddled in bewildered confusion in the waiting room. The Sheriff's office, where Mr. Carte was pacing angrily up and down, was surrounded by crowds of his friends, who hastened from one theatrical manager to another, demanding assistance. Every moment was precious. The bell of the steamer had already rung, and the visitors were al ready leaving its decks, when one of the managers finally consented to disburse his last night's receipts and relieve his colleague's distress. Mr. Carte was released just as the clock struck ten. The company succeeded in catch ing the steamer, but a champagne lunch which had been prepared by Mr. Carte's friends had to be postponed.

FIRES.

OVER ONE-THIRD OF A TOWN DESTROYED COURT HOUSE AND RECORDS BURNED. CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 2, 1879.

A fire at Mound City this afternoon destroyed over ne-third of the town. A telegram was received here at three P. M. asking assistance, and in response three fire engines were promptly despatched by railroad. The fire had gained too great headway for the fire department to accomplish anything more than to prevent a larger spread than from sixty to eighty houses, which were burned, among them being the Court House, with all the records; G. F. Meyers' store and residence, Meyer & Nordman's stove factory, and Reed's flouring mill. The Cairo and Vincennes Kailroad Com-pany had five box cars burned and their depot

The fire originated in the roof of J. Zanone's saloon, and, with a stiff north wind blowing, spread very rapidly. The loss is roughly estimated at \$70,000 to \$80,000.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN BRIDGTON. ME.-LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

BRIDGTON, Me., Nov. 2, 1879. Last night the citizens of this town were sum moned to the most serious conflagration which has ever taken place here, the whole loss being \$26,000. The fire commenced in the furniture store of B. F. Evans, and before an alarm could be sounded the whole block of five buildings on Main street were in flames and several others were in danger. The Cumberland House and two dwellings were only saved by the most energetic efforts. Cinders were carried by the wind for miles, several times setting are to the tannery, corn shop and many dwellings, and had it not been for a juli in the breeze the whole village would have been consumed. Several persons were injured. re injured.

were injured.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The losers are:—M. A. Bacôn, building, loss \$1,800, insurance \$1,000; Boston Clothing Company, stock, loss \$200, insurance \$2,000; Fogg & Dodge, building and stock, loss \$2,200; insurance \$1,200; A. O. B. Corbett, household goods, loss \$500; C. H. Weston, building, loss \$3,500, insurance \$2,000; B. F. Evans, furniture, loss \$1,200, insurance \$2,000; B. F. Evans, law office, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; F. S. Strait, law office, loss \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; F. S. Strait, law office, loss \$1,500, insurance \$700; James Bailey, the Portland Building, loss \$1,000; insurance \$700; W. B. Bailey, harness, loss \$500, insurance \$700; W. H. Haskell, dental appurienances, loss \$500; H. A. Sherry, building and printing office, loss \$7,000, insurance \$4,000; Bring and printing office, loss \$7,000, insurance \$4,000; Frank Stoley, barber shop, loss \$1,000; F. M. Larrabee, shoes, loss \$300, insurance \$1,000; D. P. Larrabee, shoes, loss \$3,000; E. B. Larrabee, shoes, loss \$2,000; Cumberland House, loss \$100; Highland Lodge, K. P., loss \$1,000. The Grand and Highland Lodge, K. P., loss \$1,000. The Grand and Highland lodges, of Hartford, \$4,200; the Home, of New York, \$3,900; the Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$3,000; the Continental, of New York, \$3,000.

INCENDIARISM IN TRENTON. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2, 1879. woolien mill of George Brearly, in Chambersburg, suburb of this city, which resulted in a loss of about \$4,000. During the past two days other sma buildings have been destroyed by fire, which has led to a suspicion of incendiarism. The Mayor has issued a proclamation interdicting the use of bon-fires and pyrotechnics in consequence of the great

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNI-

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 2, 1879. The residence and outbuildings of Luther W. Hall, near here, were burned this morning. The fire originated in a defective chimney. A large quantity of silverware, household furniture and other personal property was destroyed. Estimated loss \$10,000, The insurance expired a few days ago and had not been renewed.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN DUBUQUE, IOWA-ONE THOUSAND MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOY.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 2, 1879. The most disastrous fire that has occurred here in several years broke out this morning in the office of W. Carr & Co., spreading to their sash, door and blind factory, planing mill, warehouse and vast pilos of seasoned lumber, and thence to the old freight depot of the Illinois Central Bailroad Company and the old elevator of Richmond & Jackson, the property which involved the Central Company in the notorious litigation lasting several years, and which finally cost the comthe central years, and which finally cost the company some \$400,000.

The principal loss is that of Carr & Co., which is not less than \$75,000; insured for \$48,000. Over one hundred men are thrown out of employment.

LUMBER AND SHINGLE MILLS BURNED DETROIT, Nov. 2, 1879. A fire near Greenville, Mich., yesterday destroyed J. B. Griswold's extensive lumber and shingle mills. Loss, \$14,000; no insurance.

A WAGON FACTORY BURNED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2, 1879. Spiker & Hamion's wagon factory, at Logansport, Ind., was burned last night. The loss is \$40,000 and the insurance \$16,000. Fifty men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE DESTROYED.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1879. The elegant residence owned by the mother of Trustee Lyman E. Warren, on West Hill, Ithaca,

## CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Causes of the Trouble About Its Removal.

THE KHEDIVE INTERVIEWED.

He Declares the Obelisk Belongs to the United States.

ISMAIL PACHA'S GIFT HELD SACRED.

Prince Tewfik's Hopes for Direct Trade with America.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ]

CAIRO, Nov. 2, 1879. The recent difficulties concerning the obelisk had their origin in a long standing litigation with the Egyptian government concerning the land upon which the obelisk stands. The Italians, claiming this land, forbade Lieutenant Commander Gorringe to proceed with the work of removal. The Italian Vice Consul at Alexandria supported this prohibition, but the American Vice Consul General had an interview with the Italian Consul General at Cairo, and through the good will of the latter the Italians withdrew their opposition, upon receiving from Commander Gorringe a slight compensation for the use of the land. The Commander is now proceeding rapidly with his work, although several holders of Egyptian bonds have threatened to sequester the obelisk. The Khedive and American Vice Consul both ridicule the idea that the obelisk can be seized

FURTHER REVELATIONS SHOWING HOW THE EGYPTIANS SUDDENLY TOOK AN INTEREST IN THEIR ANCIENT WORKS OF ART-WHAT THE ESTEDIVE THINKS. CATRO. Oct. 6, 1879.

The arrival of Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, of the United States Navy, is awaited here with some interest. Lieutenant Commander Gorringe is the bearer of a letter from Secretary Evarts authorizing him to take possession of and transport to America the famous Cleopatra's Needle. The United States Consulate here is directed to render every possible assistance to Lieutenant Commander Gorr and, acting in accordance with express instructions from Secretary Evarts, the acting Consul General has already formally demanded of the Egyptian government that the same privileges be accorded to the United States as were accorded to England, when two years ago Mr. Dixon took away the other obelisk from Alexandria to London. These privileges include the exemption from Custom House duties of such machinery and material as may be brought to Egypt for the purpose of removing the obelisk, and will probably be at once granted by the Khedive Lieutenant Commander Gorringe's assistant has been in Alexandria some ten days making inquiries as to the cost of embarking the obelisk and taking measurements, &c.

THE ORIGIN OF THE OPPOSITION. . It is to be hoped that the removal of the obelisk will take place at as early a period as possible, for there already exists considerable opposition to the project, and this opposition, owing to the various articles which have lately appeared in the Arabic newspapers, is rapidly increasing. I translate the following paragraph from the Young Egypt, a very influential and respectable newspaper published a Alexandria in Arabic and French: -

Alexandria in Arabic and French:—
America is making preparations to take away from us the sole obelisk of Cleopatra which we now possess. This news astonishes us, and we cannot believe that it is true. This monument belongs to the country and no one can dispose of it without the authorization of the nation.

If this be allowed we may find some day that the Pyramids are transformed into stone quarries and used for building houses.

The time has come when, more attention should be given to the preservation of our artistic wealth and more respect accorded to the vestiges of the past, which once made Egypt glorious.

CONVERSATION WITH MEHEMET ALI BEY. The tone of several of the more local papers is much more violent. I had the following conversation on the subject with Mehemet Ail Bey, a son of a former Minister of War and an influential member of the "young Egyptian" party, who go in for all sorts of reforms, and who exert considerable influ-once in the present government. Mehemet Ali Bey

eccess to his presence.
"Why do you make such a fuss about the United States taking away this obelisk," I inquired, "when, to say nothing about the half dozen obelisks scat-tered about Europe, only two years ago there was obelisk to this one to London? "

The Bey replied:-"Two years ago Ismail Pacha as ruining the country right and left, and no Egyptian dared say a word, no matter what he did. les the obelisk now in London was given to England by Menemet Ali Pacha fifty years ago, and was lying two-thirds buried in the sand where noild see it. But this obelisk is standing firmly on its pedestal in the same position which it has occupied for over eighteen hundred years."

I suggested that it was now too late to make any opposition about the removal of the obelisk, because the mischief, as they called it, had already been done. Ismail Pacha, when Khediye, had offered the obelisk to the United States, which had accepted the offer and acted upon it. A contract had thus been established which, according to the well established usage between nations, was irrevocable by any subsequent ruler; so that, even if the present Khedive should be inclined to annul his father's gift he

would be powerless to do so.
PRINCE TEMPIK'S OPPOSITION. The Bey at once said :- "I know exactly what the Khedive thinks about it. He is very much opposed to the idea of having this obelisk or any other of the valuable monuments of Egypt leaving the country. And moreover there is at this moment a strong pressure put upon the Khedive to induce him to reuse to permit the obelisk's leaving Alexandria."

I asked:—"Do you know of any other parties be-sides Egyptians who urge the Khedive to refuse?" "Yes. Many of the Europeans about the Khedive" (after a pause)-- "particularly the English." "Do the Europeans you speak of think that the Khediye has the right to refuse?"

to the United States was merely one of the rash and lightly made promises of Ismail Pachs. A promise without legal consideration to give away what he teemed to be his private property, and viewed in this light, it is urged that Ismail Pacha's successor could with propriety refuse to carry out its terms." WILL THE KREDIVE REPUSE?

"Do you think that the Khedive will refuse to give up possession of the obelisk?"
"I scarcely think he will refuse, because the mat-

ter has gone so far already, and His Highness has thus far shown a disposition to carry out strictly all such engagements entered into by his father." "Do you believe that there will be any manifestations of public ill feeling at Alexandria when the

"Yes, I think there will be. We Egyptians are just beginning to appreciate our precious monu-ments and relies, and think it a great pity that many of the most valuable ones have already been taken

away from us." The views expressed by Mehemet Ali Bey in the above conversation are those universally held by the now numerous class of educated Egyptians. This influence, together with the sour grape counsels of various prominent Europeans now

fail to have great weight with the young Khediv Realizing this, I at once sought for and had the honor of obtaining a private audience with His Highness.

AN INTERVIEW WITH TEWFIE. The Knodive has already moved into his winter paince in the Abdin quarter of Cairo. Since the day that he was made Khedive he has not shaved, there being an old Arabic tradition that all sovereigns and high sheikhs should wear beards-in order, I suppose, to have something tangible to swear by.

The Khedive received me very cordially, in a moderate sized room, fitted up as a small study, and occupying the most prominent place was a beautiful map of Africa, the work of Colone! Lockett, formorly of the Egyptian army and now professor in the University of Tennessee.

I remarked:—"There are so many conflicting

rumors about as to the fate of the Cleopatra's Needle that I hope Your Highness will pardon me for coming to the highest source of information to ascertain the truth."

The Khedive replied:-"There is no doubt as to the destination of the obelisk. It was formally given by my father to the United States, and the cial lester of presentation was at the time written by Cherif Pacha, who was then Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter was sent to the Consul General of the United States. The obelisk no longer belongs to the Egyptian government, but is simply held at the disposal of the United States."

I said :- "I beg to congratulate Your Highness for this magnificent gift-a gift that will be all the more deeply appreciated in America when the importance of the adverse pressure which must have been brought to bear upon Your Highness be realized."

THE PRINCE ACKNOWLEDGES THE PRESSURE,
The Khedive exclaimed, "Ah, to speak frankly, there has been all sorts of pressure upon me to retain the obelisk. As far as Egyptians were con corned in the matter I was only too glad to see them take an interest in works They will now take more interest in and appreciate the value of those that remain in the country. Europe his, perhaps, more than her share of Egyptian antiquities, but I assure you it will give me great pleasure to hear of this obelisk being erected in America, where, I hope, it will not only create an interest there in the ancient Egyptian monuments, but, by awakening general inquiry as to Egypt, may possibly lead indirectly to the increase, or more properly speaking, the existence, of direct trade between the United States and Egypt. An arrangement which I am convinced would be for the benefit of both countries.

"This obelisk may also serve to mark an epoch in modern Egyptian history, for public instruction has now reached such a stage as, in my opinion, will prevent the possibility of the removal in the future of any of the principal monuments of antiquity."

Thanking His Highness for his courtesy in thu enabling me to make known the actual state of affiling concerning the Cleopatra Needle, the audience was

FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

CAPSIZING OF A BRIGANTINE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO-SIX SAILORS LOST OR MISSING-AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF TWO SURVIVORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2, 1879. The Spanish steamer Enrique, from Matanzas, brought to this port two scamen, Gustav Michel, a German, and Antonio Diaz, a Spaniard, the sole sur vivors of the American brigantine Sally, Captain José Artigea Aharez, which was capsized in the Gulf, about one hundred miles southeast or South Pass light. The Sally was owned at Key West, and left Pensacola for Havana with a heavy load of lumber on the 25th of October. Michel, who was on his way to Havana to join the British brig Florence as mate, says the crew consisted of eight men. It was blowing hard at the time they left Pensacola and the brig was found to be leaking badly, as soon as they got to sea. The pumps were kept going from the start. On the 25th the wind had increased to a terrific gale, the heavy sea sweeping the foreyard every moment. Early in the morning of the next day (Sunday), the crew, who had been constantly at the pumps, were only able to get some bread and coffee, the last meal they were destined to eat together.

CAPSIZED.

The next day, about eight o'clock in the morning, the yessel was thrown on her beam ends, and it was impossible for her to recover her equilibrium, being now hopelessly water logged. Michel had lashed himself to the wheel, of which he was in charge at the time the vessel went over, and to this, in all probability, he owed his safety. The steward was killed by the falling of the mainmast, which went by the board as the vessel capsized, and the only other survivor, strange to say, was saved by The two survivors were, therefore, enabled to climb to the side of the vessel then out of water and hold on. The captain long boat just as the vessel went over. They dared not come near the wreck for fear of being swamped in attempting to save their two comrades, neither of whom could swim. Ten minutes after the long boat left the wreck it was lost sight of. A very high sea was running at the time and Michel thinks

it was lost. Up to the following Friday the two men held on desperately to the wreck, with nothing to drink but salt water and the blood of a cat, which they killed and ate, dividing six spoonfuls of the blood between them. Diaz, who speaks only Spanish, gave your correspondent the following additional particulars. He says that he was trying to free the longboat from its fastenings at the moment the vessel capsized. At that instant he lost all sense of consciousness. When he revived he found himself entangled in th main rigging, from which he extricated himself and

its fastenings at the moment the vossel captillot. At that instant he lost all somes of consciousness. When he revived he found himself entangled in the man riging, from which he extreteated himself and climbed up on the mant. As the longboat dritted to leeward the exptain easiled to him to jump. At that time, however, it was too far, and he dared not attempt it, as he could not swim.

During the five days they clump to the side of the vessel their sufferings, both from hunger and thirst, became intolerable. The vessel, to whose sides they clump, still rolled heavily in the swell of the sea, exhausting overly moment the little strength they had. On Thursday they sighted a bark, to which they made signals of distress. She either did not see or did not heed them, and so passed on. On Frisky morning, after dividing the blood of the cat between them with the most exraptious exactions, both agreed if assistance did not appear before night to relax their hold upon the vessel and drop into the sac. Endurance could go no further, and they both reasoned that death would be easier than the sufferings they endured. Toward moon of that day Michel locame delirious, and Diaz found it almost the swell of the sac shall be a found it almost impossible to cornel him. His mouth had become sore and swollen from the use of the sait water, which he would persist in drink, ing, and it was impossible to cornel him. His mouth had become sore and swollen from the aimost despair into which both had now fallen they had a suppossible to understand what he wanted to say, even when his delirium had passed off. Diaz says he was sure that assistance would come in the time they agreed to wait for it, and his only way was to keep his companion in the same hopeful spirit.

\*\*CCCONED BY THE ENTIQUE.\*\*

Late on Friday afternoon they were arraid that their signals might not be noticed. They made every effort that their signals might not be noticed. They made every them they are supposed to the surface attention and shouted with the surface and the s

FATAL FIRE DAMP.

Five Men Mangled and Burned to Cinders.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD

The Awful Perils of Mill Creek Colliery.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

MILL CREEK, Pa., Nov. 2, 1879. Since the awful Avondale disaster, that filled this fair valley with woe, nothing more thrilling has occurred in the coal region than the shock which startled the residents of Mill Creek from their breakfast tables this forenoon. It was an explosion of that terrible death dealing agent, the Moloch of the mines, commonly known as "fire damp," which occurred in the Mill Creek Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and by which five miners were instantly killed, The shock was felt with great force in the neighborhood of the mine and brought the villagers, rushing in hundreds, from their houses. It shook the settlement with the fearful force of an earthquake and filled the minds of the people with wild alarm for the safety of absent friends who might possibly be in the mine. THE VICTIMS.

It was rumored that a repairing party of twenty men had gone in an hour earlier, and this gave ris to the most painful excitement and anxiety, which prevailed until the five charred and blackened bodie of the victims were brought to the surface, unrecog, nizable in the hideous deformity of death. Their names are as follows:-

DANIEL RUPP. WILLIAM KENNEY. GEORGE FORCEY.

the dark slope.

JACH THOMAS.

None were left to tell the tale of the underground lash that swept them into eternity. All the vic tims were residents of Mill Creek. Three lived near the mouth of the mine, and four of them were mar, ried. The last time they were seen alive was when they received their instructions from the mining boss. John E. Cook, this morning and walked down

PROPPING THE ROOP.

For some days past those in charge of Mill Creek Colliery have observed the tendency of the roof to settle or fall in at several places. Last evening there was a heavy fall of roof in No. 9 lift, and a party of men went in to timber or prop up the shiky superincumbent structure. They were at work till nearly midnight and noticed nothing unusual in the flow of gas, for which the mine is notorious. This morning at six o'clock Mine Boss Cook entered the colliery and found the pillar between the airway and gangway "working" in a threatening manner. About one-fourth of the vein of coal is generally left to support the roof, and the "working" of one of the pillars of coal is indicated by its splintering off, showing that it is yielding beneath the terrible pressure of the roof. Finding this state of affairs Cook hastened out, sent for David Jenkins, Daniel Rupp, William Kenney, George Forcey and Zach Thomas, to whom he gave orders to hasten down the slope and surround the vielding pillar of coal with stout props of timber and secure it from falling. They cheerfully obeyed and descended the slope, little dreaming that death lay before them. The frightful explosion was heard about nine o'clock, and although none came back to tell how it occurred circumstances show that it was caused by a volume of fire damp coming in contact with the lamps of the workmen

BRAVING THE "AFTER DAMP." As soon as the dreadful story was known men and women and children ran from their homes in the direction of the shaft, and the Sabbath stillness was broken with the cries of griet stricken wives children. One woman ran to the mouth of the slope with a babe in her arms, asking in piteous tones:--"Where is he?"

He was down the dreadful slope from which clouds of stiffing smoke and sulphur were issuing. As soon as the place was tolerable the mine boss, accompanied by a party of men, went down to ascertain the effects of the shock. The trip down the slope was exceedingly perilous from the fact that it was feared the fire damp was accumulating for a second shock. Besides this, the "after damp," which usually follows an explosion of gas and is the most noxions and deadly of all its effects, was not yet entirely dissipated. The mine boss bravely hastened forward,

however, in the hope of saving life.

A SCESS OF TERROR.

No pen can describe the terror of the scene by which he was controlled on entering the fatal mine. The tempest of fire had swept aside stout pillars and thick partitions as though they had been only reeds and paper, and the frowning roof looked black, dismal and ragged. Every gallery and passage showed where the subterranean lightning had wrecked its terrible fury and swept along in its resultable force, scattering propt, cars and other treatisticle force, scattering propt, cars and other passage showed where the subterranean lightung, had wrecked its terrible fury and swept along in it irresistible force, scattering props, cars and other obstacles in confusion along its flery path. Hag pieces of bony coal hung threateningly from the root, and the place seemed instinct with the genum of desolation and death. There was no sound o human voice there, no scho of a miner's pick to break the monotony with its friendly music. Even the explorer was afraid of his own voice and best taked at every step lest his foot should strike a human body. The stope is about three thousant feet long, with an itseline of fitteen to every hundres feet. Here is where the whirlwind of fire has wrought its deadly work.

After a brief search the mine boss came across a frightful spectacle. Three bodies lay in what is known as No.9 lift. The "lifts" are numbered awa nues leading from the slope at right angles, and are about three numbered feet apart. In No.9 the numboss found George Forces, William Kenney and Daniel Rupp. They were blackened and mangled and were doubtless harded hundreds of yards by the force of the explosion. Their bodies were literally baked, and the picture which they presented was

A WOMAN'S PERIL

THRILLING ADVENTURE OF MISS FLOYD JONES, OF NEW YORK, AT A SCRANTON COAL MINE-THE HOISTING ROPE BREAKS OVER AN ABYSS 450 FRET DEEP-AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE. Schanton, Pa., Nov. 2, 1879.

If it were possible to turn gray of terror the hair

of Miss Floyd Jones, of New York, should be as

white as snow, in consequence of an awful adven-ture which she passed through at the Briggs colliery of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, in this city. She is visiting the family of W. W. Scranton, general manager of the iron pany, and expressed a desire to visit the mine for the purpose of witnessing the interesting and perilous process of mining and preparing anthracite for use. Accordingly Mr. Scranton, acting as her escort, took along Mine Superintendent Rees into danger. After inspecting the mine and seeing the men at work the trie, guided by their flekering iamps, returned along the subterranean halls to the foot of the shaft for the purpose of making the ascension. Superintendent Brooks signalled to the engineer overhead, Albert Roskelly, and told him the party w nied to be hoisted directly to the tower of the breaker, which rectly to the tower of the breaker, which rises 150 feet from the mouth of the shaft and is 450 feet from the bottom, where they were standing at the time. The object of ascending to the tower, was to make an examination of the screen rooms rollers and other departments where the work of breaking and eleaning coal was going on. The engineer answered down through the tube "All right," and the trie, taking their places on the platform of the carriage, were holsted swiftly up out of the mine into the shall of the tower.

Upon the carriage approaching the sheare-wheel platform of the carriage, were holsted swiftly upout of the mine into the shalt of the tower.

Upon the carriage approaching the sheave-wheel at the top, Engineer Roskelly lost control of his engine and the party was hurled against the heavy timbers of the roof, snapping the wire hoisting rope asunder with the visitors over an abyss 450 teet deep. It was a moment of awful fear. They expected to be dashed to the bottom. They felt the carriage slip sharply down a few fuches; then came a sudden joit, a hait and they were standing still. The safety catches, which are generally more ornamental than useful, sprang to their places and held the carriage there. Even then the situation was painfully perilous. The slightest movement might cause the catches to slip again, and everybody seemed afraid to breathe. The postition in which the hait was made was not within easy access of any landing, and the parity was forced to remain there until the workmen came with ladders to, their relief. This took but a very few minutes, yet it seemed an eternity, and it was with feelings of deep and hearfielt thankness that they bodily injuries inflicted by the shock were a slight cut which Miss Jones sustained on the side of the head when the rope broke, letting a boit descend from the top of the carriage where it was attached, and the braising of her shoul ler by contact with the post. They are in no way serious.

GOLDEE IN THE WEST

COLDER IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 2, 1879. A high wind from the north has prevailed all day, with falling temperature. At nine o'clock to-night the thermometer registered thirty degrees.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICEB, WASHINGTON, NOV. 3-1 A. M. Indications,

For New England, generally cloudy, coller weather and snow, failing barometer and variable winds shifting to southwest and northwest during the night, with rising barometer. For the Middle States, parily cloudy weather, and,

in the northern portions, light snow, followed by colder north to west winds and rising barometer. For the South Atlantic and Gu f States, northeast to northwest winds, slightly colder and clear or fair weather and stationary or slowly rising barometer. For Tonnessee and the Ohio Valley, generally

older and clear or fair weather, winds mostly from the north to west and rising barometer. For the lake region, light snow, with partly cloudy weather, northwest to southwest winds and nearly stationary temperature an I rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missour valleys, cold northerly winds, shifting to east and south, with, slowly rising temperature, partly cloudy weather and rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the Pacific Coast regions, generally clear weather.

The rivers will remain stationary. Cautionary signals continue at Milwauke', Section One, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section Three, Macki-naw, Alpina, Port Huron, Detroit, Section Four, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section Five, Erie, Buffalo, Rechester, Oswego and Section Six. Cautionary off shore signals are ordered for Lewes,

Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook and THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-tour hours, in parison with the corresponding date of last y parison with the corresponding date of list year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudint's pharmacy, Herallo Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1878, 1879.

3 A. M. 40 35 3:30 P. M. 60 46 6 A. M. 49 35 6 P. M. 57 43 9 A. M. 42 40 9 P. M. 53 42 12 M. 52 46 12 P. M. 50 44

INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD AND Catarrh yield at once to HALK'S HONEY of

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